

DEMOCRACY RULES THE ROOST.

THE ROUT OF RADICALISM.

The Democrats of the Union Sweep the Decks.

AND THE NEXT HOUSE IS SAFE.

Massachusetts Elects Russell Governor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SHOWS UP WELL.

Yesterday's election was the grandest and most glorious triumph for the democracy since Cleveland's election in 1884.

It means democratic congressional gains in many states and a certain democratic majority of twenty or more in the next house of representatives.

It means the overthrow of Tom Reed, his partisan majority and the infamous vote bill, and the repudiation of the McKinley tariff bill.

Here is the way Chairman Roswell P. Flower, of the democratic congressional committee, summed it up in a dispatch to the Constitution at midnight:

"Our victory bids fair to exceed my figures of yesterday. We have gained one in Connecticut, one in New Hampshire, three in Massachusetts, one in Rhode Island, one in Pennsylvania, two in Maryland, one in Kentucky, three, and possibly five, in New York. The force bill is the dead letter and tariff bill repudiated."

Following this came a dispatch from Governor David B. Hill, of New York, in which he said:

"Returns indicate election of a democratic house of representatives. Partisan tyranny and reckless legislation have been justly rebuked, and democratic principles have been gloriously vindicated."

The democratic majority in the house of representatives will certainly not be less than twenty. This means the election of a democratic speaker. And he will be Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia.

The indications are that the democrats carry all the Virginia districts, which means the defeat of the negro Langston, seated by republican fraud in the house of representatives. Louisiana sends a solid democratic delegation, a gain of one. Indeed, all the southern states come forward with practically solid democratic delegations.

It looks like the negro Miller is elected from the Port Royal, S. C. district. Colonel Elliott, but this is not official. All the other democratic candidates in South Carolina are certainly elected. Tillman had a walkover in the gubernatorial race.

The grandest triumph for the democracy was in Massachusetts, where William E. Russell, democrat, is elected governor by something like 10,000 plurality. Massachusetts also sends probably four democratic congressmen, a gain of two, which carries out Congressman Crisp's prediction.

Next in order comes New Hampshire, where one Congressman is certainly elected, and the chances favor the election of both. The democrats get the New Hampshire legislature, which means the election of a democratic successor to Senator Blair, of Blair bill fame, and likewise the election of a democratic governor. Thus the staunch old democrats of the Granite State are at last rewarded for their fidelity to democracy.

Maryland comes to the front with a solid democratic delegation, a gain of three members. North Carolina sends eight democratic congressmen out of nine members, a gain of one member.

McKinley is probably re-elected, but the democrats gain five members in Ohio, which alone would mean a democratic majority in the house.

Kentucky sends ten out of eleven democratic congressmen, a gain of one. In Indiana eleven out of thirteen congressmen are democrats.

Colorado joins in and elects several democratic congressmen.

Minnesota is democratic.

Missouri's delegation is solidly democratic. Indeed, the elections are the most wonderful triumphs for democracy in the history of the party. It has been a perfect ground swell for democracy and repudiation of republican rascality and tyranny. It means the burial of "Criminal" Quay and "Tycoon" Tom Reed. To David Bennett Hill and Roswell P. Flower great credit for the wonderful victory is due.

Here is the news from the various states:

IT READS GOOD.

It is certain that the Democrats Have Carried the Country.

Clarkson sustained his reputation as a quitter by shutting himself up in his home, and refusing himself to all callers, it being announced that he was indisposed.

TAMMANY'S TRIUMPH.

Early in the evening both the democratic and republican headquarters were closed, as no news of a definite nature could be obtained by the officials. The greatest enthusiasm on the part of the democrats was caused by the announcement of Tammany's splendid victory, and when Governor Hill's name was flashed on the transparency a mighty shout went up which reverberated from the white house to the capitol. The governor's part in the present campaign has placed him in the foremost rank of the party, and tonight his name was on everybody's lips.

COLONEL CLARKSON'S DISGUISE.

Colonel Clarkson left here on a late train tonight for Asheville, N. C. He was in anything but an amiable frame of mind, and just as he was taking the train, a sympathetic friend imparted the news of the Massachusetts landslide to him. The colonel indulged in some bitter comments on the administration, and then took refuge in his car.

At halfpast 11 o'clock the democrats had possession of the streets, and the crowds about the bulletin boards are singing "Down Went McKinley," to the air of McGinty, and many other appropriate refrains. A telegram from McKinley's district states that he is surely defeated, and by a decided majority.

The early returns from New Hampshire are of the most astounding nature, and even the most sanguine democrats refuse to place any credence in them.

A WORKING MAJORITY OF 63.

That is the claim made by the New York Times.

New York, November 4.—To The Constitution: Returns have come in slowly from localities outside of the state of New York.

At 11 o'clock the returns received at this office indicated that there would be a democratic majority of 63 in the next house.

New York state's delegation will contain twenty democrats and fourteen republicans. The present delegation has nineteen democrats and fifteen republicans.

The democratic candidate in the first Rhode Island district is elected over Spooner.

A democrat has been elected in the first Connecticut district.

In New Hampshire, Parson McKinley, who was a member of the fifth congress, has been elected.

In Massachusetts, George Fred Williams, John F. Andrew and Sherman Hoar have each been handsomely elected.

Dan Lockwood's election is announced in Buffalo district.

NEW YORK TIMES.

The Tribune Is Not Sanguine.

New York, November 4.—To The Constitution: Tammany elects the entire city ticket. Each congressional district in the city goes democratic. State indications are slow and uncertain.

THE SUN'S ESTIMATE.

That the Democrats Have Made a Clean Sweep of the Country.

New York, November 4.—[Special.]—It is a clean democratic sweep this way, and indeed, all over the country, so far as The Sun's dispatches indicate.

Tammany has elected Grant by 23,000 majority, along with its entire city ticket.

New Hampshire is democratic, and has a democratic legislature, which will send a democrat to the senate in place of Blair.

In Massachusetts there is 10,000 democratic majority for governor, a gain of two democratic congressmen, and probably four.

Rhode Island gains a democratic congressman.

Connecticut gains two democratic congressmen and elect a democratic governor.

The lower house of the New York legislature is democratic by six majority, not enough, however, to elect a democratic senator on joint ballot.

The same proportion of democratic gains are reported from all parts of the country.

The Sun's estimate of the house of representatives, at 1 o'clock, gives the democrats 30 or 33 majority.

HURRAH FOR MASSACHUSETTS.

Wheels Into Line Against Republican Methods.

Boston, Mass., November 4.—To The Constitution: Boston has increased Russell's plurality from 5,000 last year to 13,000 this year.

He is gaining on all returns from outside towns and cities, and will probably have 7,000 to 10,000 plurality in the state.

We have gained two congressmen, possibly four.

Great rejoicing among democrats. The republican state committee concede Russell's election.

3,500. This strength came equally from the democratic and the republican parties, and the democrats seem to have carried the county by their regular majority. It is estimated that the vote for state treasurer, outside of Cook county, will show a majority of 15,000 for Frank Ambler, the republican candidate.

THE COOK COUNTY RETURNS UP TO THIS TIME.

Not at all satisfactory, but point to at least a partial democratic victory. Returns have been made from a trifle less than one-half of the precincts of this city, but estimates made from these figures concede the election of Frank Lawler, sheriff.

McKINLEY SPEAKS.

He Thanks His Republican Friends for His Election.

CANTON, O., November 4.—At 11 o'clock twenty-five of the sixty-four voting precincts in Stark county gave McKinley a net gain of 1,084, to overcome a plurality of 1,031 in 1888. Up to this hour but eight precincts have been heard from out of Stark county, and they give a net gain of 100 only, making the total gain in districts so far as heard from 1,184 in this county. McKinley's net gain of 1,284 will overcome 3,500 majority. The tabernacle where Major McKinley is surrounded by 500 enthusiastic citizens, with as many outside trying to get in, presents a scene of enthusiasm not equalled even in any part of this most remarkable campaign. Just now, at 11:30, when the great gains were coming in, cheer after cheer went up, and cries of "McKinley" were repeated so often that finally he arose, and advancing to the front of the stage, he spoke, saying that he appeared to thank them for this cordial welcome and whatever might be the result.

"I want to thank my fellow-citizens of Canton and Stark county for the splendid majority they have given. (Cheers.) I want to remind you in the exuberance of victory that returns may not be all that they seem, and that the cause of protection, but if we succeed in cutting down that last democratic majority, it will be a splendid victory for an American citizen and laboring man."

Returns at this time from twenty-five of Stark county's sixty-four precincts had more than overcome the democratic plurality of last year. If the balance of the precincts keep up the ratio of the vote, the net gain will be 1,284, or a handsome majority. When he spoke he had already been given a handsome ovation by his home county, carrying his own ward, his own city and his own county, which has been democratic; his own ward making a gain of nearly 400.

CLEVELAND WILL BE THERE.

The Thurman Banquet Will Be a Happy One.

COLUMBUS, O., November 4.—Allan W. Thurman has received a letter from ex-President Cleveland in which the latter states that during his visit to this city to attend the "Old Woman" banquet, he will be present at the banquet given to the president-elect, McKinley, and his family. He also writes that Cleveland has decided that he cannot come. Tickets to the banquet were mailed last evening to Hotel Dayton by the president-elect, General Doyle, of Buffalo, N. Y., for themselves and friends; Governor Jackson, of Maryland; Hon. Walter S. Logan and John H. Egan, of New York city; Charles S. Hearl and William Burnett, of Cincinnati, and John A. McMahon, of Dayton.

McKINLEY IS DEFEATED.

There is No Use Talking, but He Will Have to Go.

CLEVELAND, O., November 4.—[Special.]—McKinley is defeated by a small vote, possibly 500. The republican state ticket is probably elected, but the democrats gain two or three congressmen.

Johnson defeats Burton in this district by 4,100.

THE PLAIN DEALER.

Clarkson Is Sick.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Ex-Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson left Washington tonight for a visit to the south, to be absent several weeks. Mr. Clarkson has been suffering from a severe cold, and has been otherwise unwell for some time, but has now recovered sufficiently to undertake this trip, in the hope that it will restore him to his usual health.

Quay Gives It Up.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., November 5.—2:30 a. m. A dispatch received from M. S. Quay, dated Beaver, at 2 a. m., says:

"I think the state is democratic."

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., November 4.—The majority in this city for Herbert, for congress from the first district, is estimated at 1,000. Scattered returns received are sufficient to show that there is no break in the democratic column. The effort to defeat Herbert, Forney and Wheeler signally fails. Every county in the state has been won by the democrats.

The polls in the state closed at 5 o'clock. There was no election except for congressmen. Telegrams from points in every district show that the farmers' alliance did not vote for independent except in a very limited extent in the district above named.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., November 4.—[Special.]—Reports received at the headquarters of the democratic party here indicate that the democratic congressmen in this state have been elected. There was absolutely no opposition in the fifth district and Cobb, democrat, is re-elected practically unanimously. In the first district, Clarke was opposed by a negro preacher named Warner, but was elected by a large majority.

In the second district, Herbert, democrat, was opposed by an independent candidate named "Kerens," who was called to Filley and gave him a strong support. Herbert is safely re-elected, though his majority will be reduced. Oates, democrat, had practically no opposition in the third district, but the republican voted for an unknown named Turpin. In the fourth district, Turpin, democrat, was elected two years ago by 14,000 majority, but a partisan house unseated him in favor of McIntire, the republican contestant. Turpin and McIntire are in the race again and the district will go for Turpin. McCall, a negro independent, is receiving a fair vote from the negroes of the fourth district. Bankhead, democrat, in the sixth is sweeping everything. In the seventh, Forney leads both Butler, republican, and Logan, negro independent, and will be elected by a large majority than usual. Reports from the eighth district indicate the election of Wheeler, democrat, by the usual majority over Austin, republican.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, November 4.—The election was quiet and without incident here and only about half the vote was polled. Terry, democrat for congress, running 1,885 to 1,485 for Harrison, republican. This, the fourth, is a strong democratic district and partial returns from points in half a dozen counties indicate a small vote everywhere. Dispatches from Arkansasville estimate Terry's majority at 200 in Johnson county. A Gazette special from Sevier says indications point to a heavy vote in White county and a large democratic gain. This township, which gave Eagle, democrat, 60 majority, gives Brundage, democrat, 60 majority for the short term and 104 for the long term, and eight townships out of thirty gave Brundage 42 majority, which points to 600 to 700 majority in the county. Telephone messages from Helena Clayborne county, say three townships give Brundage 1,071. Indications are that his majority in the county will be about 600.

A telegram from Russellville claims 1,000 majority for Brundage in Pope county. From the first district few returns are in. Cate's majority in Walnut Ridge township, Lawrence county, is 185, gaining 74. His majority is 48 in Jacksonport, Jackson county, and 122 in Van Dale, Ross county.

Telephone reports estimate Cate's majority in Sharp county, double that received by Eagle for governor. No contest in the third and fifth districts. McKim and Peck, democrats, having no opposition.

CONNECTICUT.

MERIDEN, Conn., November 4.—Over 100 towns show only a loss of two legislators to the republicans. There have been sixty-six towns where the vote cannot now be changed. So that Platt is certain to be his own successor in the United States senate.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., November 4.—Reports from all sections of the state report that the weather was perfectly clear and cool. A heavy vote was polled everywhere, but it may fall short of previous years by the reason that large numbers of electors were disqualified for non-payment of poll-tax. Republicans in this county, Duval, have lost heart somewhat. It will probably go democratic by 40 majority. The second congressional district will be close. Bullock, democrat, leads in this county.

Up to midnight returns from over 100 towns show an increase in democratic majorities, and in the state the vote has gone democratic by 15,000 or 16,000 majority.

A special to the Times-Union says Bullock, democrat candidate for the second congressional district, estimates his majority at 3,135. His majority in 1888 was 3,135.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 4.—The day was perfect throughout the entire state, clear and crisp, and in cities and towns generally a legal holiday. A prominent feature was the working of the new Australian ballot system, curiosity as to its operation serving to bring out a large vote which otherwise showed symptoms of being apathetic. In this city there was a heavy vote early. The frequent provisions of the law preventing electors from coming to the polls in the morning, and the result was that no rows were reported, and but few arrests for illegal voting were made. Some confusion was caused by the confusion of the crowd in the morning, and the result was that no rows were reported, and but few arrests for illegal voting were made. Some confusion was caused by the confusion of the crowd in the morning, and the result was that no rows were reported, and but few arrests for illegal voting were made.

President Harrison and Secretary General Miller arrived at 10 o'clock and were driven to the residence of Mr. McKee, the president's son-in-law, when, after a light lunch, they were driven to the polling place in the city. At 11:30 o'clock when the president entered the room he spoke to the judges and clerks slowly, shaking hands with those he knew personally. In answer to a question as to how long he would remain, he replied he would return to Washington this morning. When in the act of returning his ballot to the inspector, one of the judges said: "Well, it is plain that Harrison now." "Yes," replied the president, "and only count me out."

The president's vote was the 1203 that was cast in the precinct, and the next man who exercised the suffrage was Dan Bressan, democrat, whose vote was counted 1,000. At 11:30 o'clock when the straight democratic ticket. After depositing his ballot, the president returned to the residence of Mr. McKee, where he remained until 4:30, when he was driven to the hotel. He was then taken to Washington. During the afternoon a few personal or political friends called, and at the train gate a crowd had gathered to see him off.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, November 4.—The election in this city, though hotly contested, passed off very quietly. The day opened cool and clear, but by 1:00 p. m. the clouds broke away and the sun again appeared. The polls opened at 6 o'clock and closed at 4 o'clock p. m. The chief incident of the day was the contest for the senate by the candidacy of Mrs. General Mulligan, who was the democratic nominee. "The little red schoolhouse" was the issue. Mrs. Mulligan is a Roman Catholic, a native of Ireland, a Presbyterian, a Unitarian, and the public school question was used for the purpose of turning democratic votes. From 6 to 8 o'clock the voting was rapid, and sending mail in the hundreds, but later, when the sun began to shine and the air became warmer, the republicans began to arrive at the polling places. They held no conversation with ticket peddlers, but took from their vest pockets neatly folded tickets, the contents of which none but themselves knew. Men who had not been to the polls for years visited them today and cast their ballots for the republican candidates.

This was really the strong point of the republican side of the battle. Cook county has not had an election in many years, if ever, where the vote and aristocratic came out in such numbers to vote. Through an error in the distribution, republican ballots failed to reach some of the outlying wards at the opening of the polls and many voters were obliged to come into the city to attend to their business without voting.

To the agitation on the compulsory school question and the uncertain strength of the ticket of the citizens and patriotic sons of America, is due, in great extent, the scratching of the republican state tickets here. The so-called citizens' ticket contained only the names of native born Americans, and was made up of two leading parties, with now and then a protestant who was not a native born. The ticket was made up of two leading parties, with now and then a protestant who was not a native born. The ticket was made up of two leading parties, with now and then a protestant who was not a native born.

The citizens' ticket, which the local party dubbed the "Klansman's ticket," claimed a vote of 15,000 in Cook county, but the returns would indicate that they did not poll half of that number. The contest in the four city congressional districts was a largely personal one, and the tariff issue was, in a large measure, lost sight of.

Cannon's election is claimed by the republican committee by a majority of 500.

The republicans claim the election of Cannon to congress by 500 majority. The democrats claim that the district is still in doubt.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, November 4.—One hundred and ninety precincts show a net democratic gain of 3,024. The republican state committee claim the state by 4,000.

KEOKUK, November 5.—Incomplete returns from all precincts in this city and township gives Seely, democrat, a majority of 100 over John Henry Gear, republican, in 1888. Gear had a majority of 85 in the city precincts.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., November 4.—The election passed off quietly. The weather was very fine, with but little interest and a light vote. Democrats were probably elected in all districts, except the eleventh, where Wilson has a republican majority of 8,000 in part to point on, and Paynter, in the ninth, has a fight, but will win. Caruth, in the Louisville district, is elected by about 2,000 majority.

It is reasonably certain that out of eleven congressional districts in Kentucky, ten have gone democratic by increased majorities. The eleventh is in doubt.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kas., November 4.—Great interest is manifested in the election in Kansas today. The judgment of all parties is that 300,000 votes will be polled. Intense interest is centered in four congressional districts, the first, third, sixth and seventh. Only a few dispatches have been received here, but they show a large vote is being polled. In Osage county many farmers' alliances desired the alliance candidates and are voting for Humphrey, republican, for governor, and republican, for congress. Similar re-

ports come from Marshall and Cloud counties. It is estimated that this county (Shawnee) will give Humphrey 15,000 plurality. In the first district, McKim and Peck, democrats, having no opposition.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, November 4.—The weather has been delightful all day and the elections, as far as known at this hour (4 p. m.), have been quiet throughout the state.

The vote was comparatively light. The present incumbents, all democrats, have been undoubtedly elected in the third, fourth, fifth and sixth congressional districts. In this city the vote was not heavy and some fears were entertained by the democrats that Logan might be defeated from this cause, until news was received from Jefferson Parish that the whites and blacks were voting for Logan. It is now claimed that parish will go democratic, which it has never before done. Thus, defeating Coleman almost beyond doubt. Coleman, of Jefferson, who bolted the republican convention, was captured by the democrats. His influence seems to have settled the fate of Coleman. Granger, independent labor candidate, in the second district, is also drawing votes from the republicans.

The latest returns indicate that Meyer, democrat, has defeated Warmoth, republican, for congress in the first district by 2,000 majority, and that Logan, democrat, has defeated Coleman, republican, for congress in the second district, by 3,000. In other districts there was no organized opposition to the democrats, and the following were re-elected to congress: Third district, Andrew Price, fourth, W. H. Blanchard, fifth, C. J. Bostner, sixth, S. M. Robertson. Outside of the first and second districts only a light vote was polled.

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Miss., November 4.—[Special.]—The democratic state committee has received returns enough at 10:30 o'clock tonight to assure the election of a solid democratic delegation to congress. Allen in the first district had no opposition; Kyle in the second defeated Buchanan by at least 4,000. Catchings carries Washington county, the largest negro county in the state, by 2,000 majority, and his majority will not be less than 5,000. Clark Lewis overwhelmingly defeated France in the fourth, some counties not voting at all for France. In the fifth there were only a few scattering votes for Pitts against Reeman, democratic candidate. In the sixth Griffin, republican, made a spurt in some of the sea coast towns, but Stockdale's majority will not be less than 4,000. In the seventh district, Matthew's candidacy met with no favor with the negroes, who failed to go to the polls. Hooker's majority will be 5,000. No trouble reported anywhere. Only about 60 per cent of the white vote cast and not over 30 per cent of the negro vote came to the polls.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, November 4.—11:30 p. m.—Henry Cabot Lodge is re-elected without doubt in the sixth congressional district, but he admits that his majority will not be much over 1,000 in place of about 500 two years ago. In the first district, Randall, republican, is re-elected. In the second, E. A. Morse, republican, is re-elected. In the third, Andrew, republican, is re-elected. In the twentieth district, O'Neill, democrat, is re-elected.

In the fifth district, Hoar, democrat, has defeated Fox, republican; in the sixth, Lodge is re-elected; in the seventh, Cogswell, republican, is re-elected; in the eighth, towns; Fitch, republican, republican, leads, but by a plurality greatly reduced from 1888, and his election is by no means assured. The ninth district is close, with Candler, republican, slightly in the lead at present. Walker, republican, is returned in the tenth district. Returns from the eleventh district indicate a close vote between Spalding, republican, Coolidge, democrat, and Myron P. Walker, independent.

2:30 o'clock. The republican committee announced Russell's election by 5,000 to 7,000 plurality. The following congressmen were elected: First district, Randall, republican; second district, Elijah A. Morse, republican; third district, Andrew, democrat; fourth district, O'Neill, democrat; fifth district, Hoar, democrat; sixth district, Lodge, republican; seventh district, Cogswell, republican; eighth district, Stevens, democrat; ninth district, doubtful; tenth district, Walker, republican; eleventh district, Coolidge, democrat; twelfth district, Cosley, democrat.

If Russell continues to gain on Brackett in the state outside of Boston as he has so far, he will be elected governor by at least 50,000 plurality. Indications are that the democrats have gained two congressmen, at least.

One hundred and nine cities and towns, including Boston and Taunton, give Blackmer, prohibitionist, 4,890; Brackett, republican, 43,085; Russell, democrat, 52,025. The same towns last year gave Blackmer, 4,539; Brackett, 40,235; Russell, 45,383; a net gain for Russell of 9,282.

Two hundred and fifty-eight cities and towns in Massachusetts give Brackett, republican, 96,134; Russell, democrat, 107,268.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, November 4.—A dispatch to The Sun says that McKim, democrat, is probably elected in the seventh congressional district. He leads McComas in his own (McComas's) county by a majority.

Returned from the fourth congressional district give Rayner, democrat, a majority of 6,350 over Goldsborough, republican. The third congressional district gives Rusk, democrat, a majority of 5,512 over Pullman, republican.

MONTANA.

CUMBERLAND, Md., November 4.—All districts in this county have been heard from excepting Orleans. This will give a democratic majority for McKim. This leaves the county of Allegheny county, with 275 majority, against 1,600 at the last election.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, November 4.—Eighty-four districts, including twenty-four in Detroit, give Turner (republican) for governor, 9,944; Winans (democrat) 7,867.

The gubernatorial candidates are making a close run with chances in favor of the republican nominee, though he is running behind the rest of the ticket. From the democratic committee it is learned that their candidate for governor has made big inroads into some of the republican strongholds. The democrats are also claiming the first congressional district sure, and the fifth, sixth, seventh and tenth are doubtful.

DETROIT, November 5.—1:30 a. m.—The present indications from meager sources of information are that the democrats have carried the first, second, fifth, seventh, eighth and ninth congressional districts, with possibilities in the sixth, ninth and fourth. Chapman's election in the first is conceded. The others are not verified.

MONTANA.

HELENA, November 4.—11 o'clock p. m.—Both parties claim the election of congressman and the state by a majority of 200 to 500.

MISSOURI.

St. LOUIS, November 4.—[Special.]—The democratic state committee tonight claim that there is no doubt whatever but that the democrats will have a solid congressional delegation.

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HOWELL
WILL BE SPEAKER
AT POINT IS SETTLED NOW.
Gets the Unanimous Endorse-
ment of the Alliance Caucus.
WHAT THE DAY BROUGHT FORTH.
the Maneuvering About the Hotel
Corridors,
WITH TALKS ABOUT THOSE THERE.

which will create the state, this, in my opinion," said he, "is the question of education. The school question will be taken up in all its phases. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction about the condition of country schools. Something must be done by the last legislature, but the people are not satisfied."

Hon. J. L. Hard, of Mitchell, was on hand yesterday and was shaking hands all round. He is not in the legislature this time, but, on other terms with his alliance friends, and is a popular man in the corridors. As an illustration of the progress of southwest Georgia, he has just sold for \$7,000 a lot of land that cost him \$1,300.

Another old member, W. T. Smith, of the rail splitter from Gwinnett, has come down to work for his friend and fellow citizen, Mr. Martin, the doorkeeper of the last house, who is a candidate for the same position. Mr. Martin stands on one leg, and Mr. Smith remarked, "I was within four feet of him when he lost his other leg at Bentonville, and there is not a nobler, truer gentleman than Mr. Martin."

Mr. Wilkinson

But Oberknepper, who is running again after an intermission of two years, knows the ropes and is working quietly and steadily for the place. He carries one empty sleeve and is well known from his long service in the house. It is rumored that he has made a strong combination with a Covetsa county man, who is backed by the Hon. W. Y. Atkinson.

Ex-Senator DuPre is still claiming to be a senator yesterday. "Not until tomorrow does my term expire," said he, in good-natured jest. "Until then I do not intend to yield one bit of dignity to the new-comers." Senator DuPre is not seeking office for himself, but, like many another good fellow, has come up to help his friends.

Steve Clay once more trod the pavement in the rotunda, and, as always, he moved like a thoroughbred. He is a magnetic man and always has a knot of friends about him. His face seldom lacks a smile, and yet there is on his countenance an ever present air of the most confident on his guard at all points and equally ready for "jabs" at any weakness, as the case may be. "I am devoting myself, by my practice," said he, "and have retired from politics; but I have come here to help friends who helped me. I always pay my debts."

Dr. Fisher, of Ogletown, came up to work for his brother-in-law, Judge Hines. Not in

politics himself, he does not mind rolling up his sleeves for a friend. Ho and ex-Senator Jim DuFresne are a team.

"I taught the young men," said he. "Here Crisp is a living example of my doctrine. Here he is the leading member on the democratic side of the national house of representatives, and he has been in congress only a few years. He is the probable speaker in case the house is democratic."

Ex-Senator Foster is on hand moving about among the members of the senate. He has no special subject, but it is whispered that he is up to something. He was one of the famous crew who went to Savannah with the Chatham county delegation.

Doorkeeper Martin and Mr. Copeland, the alliance travelling man and lecturer, are running together for the position of doorkeeper and assistant doorkeeper of the house.

It has been remarked that only one county returns the same answer to its delegates.

That county is Monroe, and Bernier and Crowder are the men. Judge Cabanis, the senator from that district, is also from Monroe. "Forsooth," he said, "is an old seat of the courts. Dr. H. H. Turner began the practice of law there; it was the home of John E. Dawson, Charles Mallory, Shaler Hillyer and a number of men who have become distinguished in Georgia." The town, by the way, is not far from the nearest state-meat market Georgia ever produced—John Forsyth.

Hon. J. R. Lumsden, the veteran legislator from White county, came back yesterday to take his seat in the house. He has come to such a pass in White county that the election of Mr. Lumsden is regarded by the voters as a matter of course, and truly in this instance it is a case of the office seeking the man, and a mighty good man it finds in Mr. Lumsden. He is popular among the boys and in his hands the interest of a faithful constituency is well preserved.

The clever senator from Lincoln last year is in the city, and is a toast among the legislators again just as of yore. He comes with a well-grounded application for a clerical position in the senate, and his friends will see that he gets it.

It's a cold, raw day in midsummer that one of Colonel Joe's jokes falls flat on a crowd, and around none of the members of the general assembly does more friendly interest centre than around Brother Josephus, the corned confederate, the gentleman from the 'Dark corner of Lincoln.'

—

Mr. W. S. Bassinger, of Dahlonega, is here applying for the position of assistant clerk of the senate. He is one of the last graduates of the university of Georgia, and has a record over at college that heralds a promising career.

Representative R. B. McClure, of Dawson, is with his numerous friends of the house. He came in yesterday, and everybody was glad to see him.

Merritt and Hulsey.

Here are two conspicuous members of the next house, and naturally enough they are both from the great old county of Hall. They were among the representatives that came in yesterday, and went once to work shaking the hands of the great throng of statesmen thronging the hotel corridors.

Tom Olive, of Ogleshorpe, was a central figure yesterday about the Kimball.

"Lawson is going in without opposition," he said. "I cast the first vote for him this morning at Lexington, before taking the train for Atlanta. It's Congressman Lawson, of the eighth."

"The war-horse from Chatham."

His reception yesterday was literally an ovation.

It was a continuous handshaking.

"To for Clark Howell," he found time to say in the midst of it. "Howdy, I'm for Clark. Howdy. Everybody vote for Clark."

Editor W. L. Glessner, of *The American Recorder*, was another familiar figure about the hotel.

He is one of the best listeners in the state; albeit he talks less than some people.

"Yes," said he, "it certainly seems just now that Clark Howell will be speaker. Of course Sumter is solid for her candidate, Colonel Cutts, who is one of the most popular and one of the strongest men in the county.

"But Clark Howell is a unanimous second choice in Sumter and that immediate section, and his being elected will 'go well' down our way."

—

"Doc" Whitley, of Douglas.

Joe Terrill is "the man that beat Snelson;" and to prevent confusion of titles, on that line the doctor is "the man that elected Terrill."

Of course an overwhelming majority of the district is what really elected Terrill, but

Colonel W. J. Morton, of Clarke, came over from Athens last night accompanied by Captains W. E. Barrett, Hon. George D. Thomas, Frank Hughes and other prominent attorneys of the classic city.

Three of Georgia's new young congressmen were jammed and crowded about in the Kimball lobby last evening. They were deeply interested in the election returns being bulletined by THE CONSTITUTION.

They were Thomas E. Watson, of the tenth, Thomas E. Winn, of the ninth, and James M. Smith, of the eighth. All three deposited their ballots at home yesterday, and then, feeling safe, came up to learn the result throughout the country.

A democratic home means much to them. It gives them an opportunity to get in good counties, and thus show what is in them. In other words, a democratic home means opportunity for reputation.

"I might take a trip to Washington during the next session," said Mr. Watson, "to get an

"I shall perhaps go with you," said Mr. Moses. "And I see no reason why we cannot elect Judge Crisp speaker of the house there by as large a majority as Clark Howell will receive here."

"I, too, will feel honored in being able to cast a vote for our distinguished Georgian," added Colonel Winn. "Crisp is the man for the place. He has shown that, and the democratic party of the country wants him."

Colonel Bob Whitfield, of Baldwin, came in yesterday afternoon.

"How was it," he was asked, "that Milledgeville was the only town in the state, of any importance, to lose by the recent census?"

"Prohibition, I suppose, was the cause. I told them so before the election, but they would not believe me."

Ex-Senator Jim Dupree, of Macon county, stood in the Kimball last evening, discussing the candidates for the various offices and politics generally.

I am anxious to hear from the second congressional district," he said. "Of course, Judge Crisp will be elected, but I am afraid the vote will not be as large as it should be. Not that the people do not love and honor Crisp; they are proud of his splendid record, but

many feel that he is going to be elected anyway, and it is not necessary to leave the cotton field. Four people are going to be elected in the second did not turn out. Crisp received less than 2,000 votes, and the republicans used this to his embarrassment. They argued the other 28,000 were negro votes that had been counted. Four people are going to be elected next speaker of the house, and we do not want to have him embarrassed by a small vote at home.

"What do I think of the races here? Why, Crisp would have a regular walk-over in the speaking race. He will win him down." The senatorial race seems to be in a badly mixed condition. I can't form even an idea of who will be elected."

Dr. Chappell, member from Laurens, was standing beside Colonel Dupree. "Well, Jim," he said, "I agree with all you have said except about the senatorial race. It strikes me that Judge Hines is going to be heard from in that race. He is a good lawyer and a powerful man in this country. He is a man who would gain

Solicitor General Boykin, Knight, of Augusta, is here working for Judge Roney and his other friends.

"Matters are concentrating and crystallizing as we expected," said he. "Good men will be elected to all the offices."

And Colonel Tom Olive, of Oglethorpe, is here, too. He is always around when there's any political excitement, and he knows a few things in that line.

"Yes," came up this afternoon to be on hand to congratulate Judge Lumpkin when he is elected to the supreme bench. But I cast the first vote in the Lexington box for Lawson for congress before leaving."

Hon. John Pierson, of Tattnall, former county treasurer, but now member of the house, came up yesterday. He has been putting in some good good time for Colonel H. J. "Old" Tattnall a week and a half, for instance.

"Yes, we are going to elect McGee," he said. "He is one of the ablest lawyers in the state, having formerly been connected with the firm of McGee & Chisholm in Savannah. There are four or five other candidates, but you watch McGee in this race."

Hon. W. F. Moring, of Tattnall, also came in yesterday. He was the alliance lecturer down the state, and was the most eloquent ally of the negro in the progress Georgia. Hon. W. Strickland, of Bryan, came in yesterday, and they are making matters warm in the race for the judgeship of the middle circuit.

Hon. Tanby Nash, of DeKalb, is one of the new members of the legislature, who made a splendid race to get here, and who will be heard from later on. He came in last evening after casting his vote in Savannah for Colonel Livingston.

Meriwether county sends two representatives to the legislature whose names will be on the

next democratic ticket—Hill and Campbell. Here's to that ticket!

Among the senators who arrived last night are John Culver, of Hancock; A. C. Hill, of Terrell; C. B. Vincent, of Pickens; J. D. Smith, of Echols, and Robert Todd, of Clayton.

Hon. J. T. Olive, of Olive bill fame, is among his old friends at the last house again. He is with a large party of Oglethorpe people, among whom are Hon. W. McWhorter and James Smith, the famous farmer of Smithsola.

Going Out in His Hat.

"Don't go out in your head, Tommy," said a little Wheat street girl the other morning, as she observed her brother issuing forth in the rain.

"No, sis," replied Tom as he pulled a crumpled slouch felt out of his pocket, and crushed it down over his ears. "I am going out in my hat."

Curiously Reseeked.

"What's yer keap?" Mose² asked one

darkey of another on Decatur street the other day.

"What's you speshial? Ise gw'nn?" fiercely exclaimed Mose, indignant that anybody should question his movements. "Ise gw'nn" was "I'm goin'"; that is, "I'm goin' away" with which lucid execution he shambled off with a "razzer" cutting gleam in his eye.

You'll Hear Him Shouting Some Day.

The Salvation Army was out in full force election night endeavoring to reclaim some of those irreclaimables who vote "early and often."

"They haven't gobbled me in yet," said one old water-wey rouser, as with hands in pockets he stood on a street corner, surveying the motley shouting crowd that passed before him, "but hang me if ever they do I'll bet you will hear me shoutin' clear to the Air-Line shops."

Chapter 1: Weak, tired, no appetite.
Chapter 2: Took Hood's Sasaparilla.
Chapter 3: Strong, cheerful, hungry.



THE GENUINE
Johann Hoff's
Malt Extract.

The best Nutri-
 tive Tonic in all
 cases of DYSPEPSIA,
 MALNUTRITION IN CONVALESCENCE, PULMONARY
 and Throat trouble. Indorsed by all
 Physicians throughout the civilized world.

There is nothing "just as good" when you
 can obtain the genuine article, which has the
 signature of "JOHANN HOFF" on the neck of
 every bottle.

ESSENER & Mendenhall Co., Sole Agents,
 6 Barclay Street, New York.
 oct 17 fri wed tue col n r m

IN THE LEAD.

THE CORTLAND WAGON COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK,

Sustains its Well-Earned Reputation—As

The Cortland Wagon Company, of Cortland, N. Y., made the first exhibit, and at the Piedmont exposition this year. The exposition itself was no less remembered and take prestige over any former year for a large and varied display of carriages, buggies, spring wagons and other vehicles. The Cortland exhibit was one of the others, the exposition has been a phenomenal success. Over 100,000 people were present, and the exhibits in the world—were represented at the exposition, and their displays were the finest ever seen in the United States. The Cortland exhibit was a greater aggregation of fine vehicles collected before than the one shown here.

It is a pleasure to see such a wilderness of fine work is indeed an honor to be proud of. The Cortland exhibit was made possible by the decision of the excellent judges in this department, as well as by the sentiment of an appreciation of the Cortland exhibit. It is a testimony to the excellence of styles, superiority of finish and attractiveness of display.

The Cortland exhibit was a very happy display of this great vehicle company has been from the time it was first made. The Cortland exhibit is a favorable remark passed upon it would occupy more space and time than we can well give. It seemed to be generally agreed that the Cortland exhibit was capable of judging that the goods of this company by reason of their excellent quality, elegant finish and low prices. The Cortland exhibit was a very favorable remark passed upon it would occupy more space and time than we can well give. It seemed to be generally agreed that the Cortland exhibit was capable of judging that the goods of this company by reason of their excellent quality, elegant finish and low prices. The Cortland exhibit was a very favorable remark passed upon it would occupy more space and time than we can well give. It seemed to be generally agreed that the Cortland exhibit was capable of judging that the goods of this company by reason of their excellent quality, elegant finish and low prices.

While this company had twenty-six different kinds of vehicles in their exhibit, it did not come from the Cortland exhibit. The Cortland exhibit was a very favorable remark passed upon it would occupy more space and time than we can well give. It seemed to be generally agreed that the Cortland exhibit was capable of judging that the goods of this company by reason of their excellent quality, elegant finish and low prices.

Mr. J. R. McCorkin had charge of the display, and he was assisted by Mr. J. W. Smith, the general southern agent, and the people know him as the "big fellow" who has been in the city for many years and is one of the best known and most reliable vehicle salesmen in this country. From him some ideas of the goods that the motor car has brought to the people has been gained. They have three divisions, one at St. Louis, Mo., another at Chicago, Ill., and another at Brantford, Canada. Their main factory is located at St. Louis, Mo. They have a large stock of cars and trucks on hand, and they sell them at a very low price. They have a large stock of cars and trucks on hand, and they sell them at a very low price. They have a large stock of cars and trucks on hand, and they sell them at a very low price.

domen by Harvey Wyatt. Both are negroes. The fight occurred in the hall, the prisoners all being out of their cells at the time. Wyatt was the aggressor, and the water which had been handed in for the prisoners use.

Considerable excitement was occasioned by it among the prisoners and jail officers.

Wyatt did the work with a pocket knife which he had taken from another prisoner named Lucius Holmes.

William's wound was of a serious nature, the physician, who was called in to attend him, says that if it does not heal, it will cost him his life. Last night, however, he was resting as well as could be expected. He was not removed to the hospital, but is in the jail.

BLENNERHASSETT'S ROMANCE.

Court Proceedings by the Granddaughter of the Famous Harman.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 10.—An extraordinary case has developed through the filing of an application for a change of name by Miss Theresa Harman, daughter of the late Harman, of the famous family of that name. The petitioner is the daughter of Richard S. Blennerhassett,

her petition that October 10, 1871, at Odin, Ill., she was married to John Henry Adams and lived with him until November, 1871, but that at the instance of her family she kept her marriage a secret. Her father, John Adams, was a farmer, a widower, and, so still at the solicitation of her family, she continued to be known as Theresa Bienerhassett. In August, 1872, she gave birth to a son, and to him she gave the name of John Henry Adams, always known as Mary Bienerhassett. Petitioner says her mother and all the other members of her family, and her father's brother, and her family patronymic is a historic name of which she is justly proud. Moreover, she has a right to the name of Adams, as she is the daughter of John Adams, the title of which is invested in her maiden name of Theresa Bienerhassett. She prays the court to establish her legal name as Bienerhassett Adams.

The story back of this petition is romantic. Theresa Bienerhassett, in spite of the bitter love she bore Bienerhassett, married John Adams, who was a traveler for a St. Louis business house. She went on an ostensible business trip with him, and he married her lover, and together they went on

a dying trip to the east. She returned to her home on account of the illness of her mother, and was arranged with her husband to follow her in three weeks. He did so, but was thrown from the train by an accident, and killed. The girl, however, in consequence of the clandestine marriage, and was unfortunately kept so, even after the birth of her child. She was, however, kept a secret, and Theresa Blennerhassett in due time announced that she had adopted a name, and called her child after her father, and is now a beautiful girl of eighteen. The present proceeding, which lay before the grand jury, was to protect the girl and insure her title, as they are to satisfy the mother's longings to have her legal status determined. The girl is now about fifteen years of age, and has always been looked upon as an old maid.

An Enormous Establishment.
From The Jeweler's Weekly.
The drummer who cannot do his share of bragging, and perhaps a little more, is as rare in this age of the "talker" as the relic of antiquity. The latest specimen of drummer's hyperbole I give here word for word as it was told to me:—
"You can't begin to conceive of the enormous dimensions of our establishment. Just think of it! We didn't start out until we began to take stock lately that two of our cashiers had been missing for four weeks."
Tired of the Old Market House.
ARRESTA, Ga., November 4.—[Special.]—At the first meeting of the county council tonight a resolution was adopted giving notice of a bill to be introduced in the present legislature, asking permission to tear down the market house and to build a new one on the site of the old market house near the center of the Broad street.

No Fe Fought Out, Either.
From The New Orleans Picayune.
No man knows how big a sounder he is until he has been soundered. He might be a deacon of a church for years and never find it out.

This image shows a vertical strip of light on the left side, possibly a page edge or binding, with a dark, textured area on the right. The overall appearance is that of a scan of a physical document, with some noise and artifacts visible.

A black and white photograph showing the fore-edge of a book. The image captures the thickness of the pages and the binding structure, including what appears to be a spine or gutter area. The lighting is dramatic, with deep shadows and bright highlights on the paper edges.

King Comp

Streets,
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ALONZO RICHARDSON
BANK
GA.

national Banks.
Accounts, Loans made
Canadians and through
European countries. Inven
DEPARTMENT
May 13-14

MPSON
nor Dealer!
Importers Of
ERRY
CLARET
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olved monthly. Sole agent
PSON,
- ATLANTA, GA.

DA RAILROAD
FLORIDA
OTA FLORIDA.

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J. T. ROGE, Gen. Pass. Agt.
St. Louis, Atlanta, Ga.

RAILROAD OF GEORGIA
In effect September 1, 1890.

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LONG ISLAND CREEK.

WHATALL BROTHERS SAY ABOUT
IT AS A WATER SUPPLY.

An Exhaustive Paper Showing the Condi-
tions as the Engineers Found Them—
Estimates of the Cost.

Hall Bros. have completed their survey of
Long Island creek.

Thereport was recently received by Judge
George Hillier, chairman of the committee
on gravity water supply, and, together with
charts and drawings, has been placed on file
in the manager's office.

"We have made the following surveys:
"1. A compass survey entirely around the water-
shed of Long Island creek, computing the area of
the same.

"2. A compass survey locating the water line of
a reservoir which can be made by building a dam
fifty feet high near the mouth of Long Island
creek and affording the water surface to stand five
feet below the crest of the dam, or forty-five feet
deep just above the dam. This survey gives the
form and size of the reservoir.

"3. A survey with transit and level of route
for a pumping main from the mouth of Long
Island creek to the proposed service reservoir at
the head of Woodall creek, near Van Winkle's
shops.

"We have made these surveys with reference to
a plan given us by you for investigation, which
plan is briefly stated as follows:

PLAN.
"1. Purchase the watershed of Long
Island creek, and stop the cultivation of the soil
in order to allow the forest to grow again.

"2. Erect near the mouth of the creek a dam
sufficient to impound all the water that falls on
the watershed and find its way into the creek.

"3. Erect near this dam a pumping plant to be
operated either by steam or by the water power
of Randall's shoal on the Chattahoochee river,
which is near at hand.

"4. Lay a pumping main from this point to the
proposed service reservoir at the head of Woodall
creek, near Van Winkle's shops, keeping the pipe
on a high ground, where it is practicable to do so,
by following the ridges running in the proper
direction.

"5. Locate a service reservoir and pumping
plant near Van Winkle's, as recommended by Mr.
Hillier, for delivering the water into the city
main.

ADVANTAGES OF THE PROPOSED PLAN.
"The following are some of the advantages
claimed for the proposed plan:

"1. A supply of good, pure water not exposed to
any possible contamination in the future, and abso-
lutely controlled by the city.

"2. The pumps will be located on the banks of
the Chattahoochee river, where river water could
be used if the supply in Long Island creek should
be insufficient to supply the city.

"3. Randall's shoal in the Chattahoochee river
affords a good and sufficient water power for driv-
ing the pumps, thus avoiding the perpetual ex-
pense of buying coal.

"4. The head of Long Island creek is at the
end of a long, high ridge known as the Dunwoody
ridge, upon which the proposed Amnicola canal
can be located in case the river water should
be found unfit for use when the neces-
sity arises for a greater supply than can be
furnished by Long Island and other creeks in the
vicinity. In this case the pumping main proposed
could be used as part of a gravity system.

"5. In case it is decided to place the pumps on
the Chattahoochee river at the mouth of Pea-
chee creek, water from Long Island creek can still be
seen as it can be taken from the pumps by gravity
either in a pipe or in an open canal.

WATER SUPPLY OF LONG ISLAND CREEK.
"We find, by actual survey, that the Long Island
watershed contains 4,150 acres. The soil of the
entire watershed is peculiarly suitable for the
purposes desired. It is a gray soil, containing a
large quantity of sand and fractured quartz. In
fact the entire surface is so thickly covered with
this broken quartz that it forms a good rip-rapping
to prevent washing. The bed rock of the country
is a heavy, hard, gray granite. The soil is a
very large percentage of silica, and
contains a heavy humus soil which does not wash
into the water. Long Island creek is a clear
crystal stream running on a white sandy bed all
the way, and made from large cold springs. We
made an accurate water measurement of the water
flowing in the stream, and found a depth of two
and one-half inches over a weir ninety-two inches
long. This shows a flow of 146,000 cubic feet per
minute, or 1,752,000 gallons per minute, or
twenty-four hours. This is simply the ordinary
flow of the stream when not swollen by rains, and
only shows the amount the creek would
furnish without impounding any of the
water. In order to furnish the city with the
amount of water that can be obtained from the
watershed, we proceed as follows: According to
the statistics of Columbus, Georgia, the annual
rainfall for this region is forty-nine inches,
the same being a ten years' average. This over an
area of 4,150 acres (the area of the watershed)
gives a total of 5,520,000 gallons. Owing to the
fact that not over one-half of the watershed is
cleared and in cultivation, and that the hills are
precipitous and the distance for the water to run
is long, we can safely say that at least 50 per
cent of this water will find its way into the stream,
40 per cent being a very large allowance for
transient customers and the 750 Barnum's circus at
Peachtree. This gives an available water supply of 3,310,000 gallons
per annum, which would amount to a city supply of
1,000,000 gallons per day, and allow a surplus of
2,310,000 gallons for leakage and evaporation from
the reservoir during the year.

RESERVOIR.
"The reservoir as located by our surveys re-
quires a dam across Long Island creek, near its
mouth, 50 feet high and 485 feet at the crest.
The hills sit in very close together, so that the
highest part of the dam will be very short. There
is a small gap in the ridge south of the dam, which
makes a natural spillway or overflow for storm
waters, making the water level of the reservoir
the area of the water surface we located the sur-
face line five feet below the crest of the dam, and
found that the water would cover the entire area
of the reservoir would be 107,000,000 gallons.
We think it advisable, however, to make the
reservoir large enough to hold six months' supply
at 1,000,000 gallons per day, or 1,600,000 gal-
lons. This would amount to a dam about a mile
long, and the water level would be about 500
feet above the dam, and a small dam or embankment
would be necessary at the top of the dam, and
comparing the following estimate with the esti-
mate made by you for a dam and reservoir on North
Peachtree creek, it will be noticed that the condi-
tions are totally different. The watershed of
Long Island creek is much smaller than that of
North Peachtree, there is much less chance of
breakage from freshets, and in case of a break
the water would flow down into the Chattahoochee
river, and would do no more damage than
the water would do from the other hand, the
breaking of an immense dam at Grier's
bridge, on North Peachtree, would be a
very serious matter. Hence, it is necessary to
use a much larger factor of safety there than
in this case. The dam here is on a level of
clay and gravel in layers, and well packed by
the carts, and have a clay puddle wall in the center,
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